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HARIOT'S VIRGINIA



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LOMBARD C. JONES

(A.B. 1887, M.D. 1890)

FALMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Received December 7, 1919

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY's
Facsimile Reprints of Rare Books

Historical Series, No. I

HARIOT'S "VIRGINIA," 1588

*This Edition is limited to Five Hundred and Twenty
Copies, of which Twenty are on Japan paper*

A Briefe and True REPORT of
the New Found Land

OF

V I R G I N I A

By
THOMAS HARIOT

Reproduced in *Facsimile* from the First
Edition of 1588

With an Introductory Note by
LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON

NEW YORK
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
1903

25317

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Rec'd. Dec. 7, 1919

Introductory Note

THE earliest printed original book in the English language relating to the region now comprised within the limits of the United States is Thomas Hariot's *Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*, which is reproduced in facsimile on the succeeding pages, from the original quarto edition of 1588. It is not (as it has been called) the history of the first settlement, but is instead the report of the skilled surveyor and mathematician sent out with the colonists by the owners of the grant for the express purpose of studying the country and its capabilities for settlement. It was written and printed with the view of inducing men of capital to become stockholders in the corporation, and for persuading settlers to emigrate to the regions described, and is one of the earliest examples of a statistical survey on a large scale. Being the account of the resources of the country, and of its Indian inhabitants, its text is more interesting than the more narrative-like report of the President of the Colony which is printed in Hakluyt's *Voyages* and which, with this book, comprises about all that is known from first hands of that "First Colonie." The actual narrative of the Expedition prepared by Hariot himself, and which he said was "ready in a discourse by it self in maner of a Chronicle according to the course of times, and when time shall bee thought convenient shall be also published" is, unfortunately, lost.

Only seven copies of the book can be traced, and of these four are in public libraries. One is in the Grenville collection, in the British Museum, one in the Bodleian

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Library at Oxford, and one in the University of Leyden. A fourth is in the collection formed by the late Henry Huth, and a fifth is, or was, in the collection of the late Lord Taunton. Two copies are in America, one in the New York Public Library, Lenox Collection, and the other, the copy from which this reprint is made, in private hands. This copy may, with some probability, be called Sir Francis Drake's. It was sold at auction in 1883 with other books from a library said to have been brought together by him. It is possible, however, that the collection, as such, dates no farther back than the time of his nephew, who published *Sir Francis Drake Revived*, in 1626. It was bought by the late Mr. Quaritch for £300. He catalogued it at £335 and sold it, probably at that price, to the late Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch. Since the death of the latter it passed into the collection of Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts and, recently, through the hands of two booksellers, into the library of Mr. E. D. Church, of New York.

Few of the older bibliographers seem to have known of the book and the earliest bibliographical record we can find of it is as Number 1345 of Part IX of the Catalogue of the Heber Collection. This ninth part was sold on April 11, and thirteen following days, Sundays excepted, 1836.

The book is described as "Fine copy, in *russia*." In addition to the transcription of the title, the catalogue contains this note:

* * * EXCESSIVELY RARE. It is not to be traced in any Catalogue, and does not appear to be mentioned by any Bibliographer. It contains 24 leaves, including the Title and Dedication by Rafe Lane.

The volume sold for £35 10s.

Ternaux in 1837 entered the title in his *Bibliotheque Americaine*, but does not say where he obtained his information regarding it.

Payne and Foss, who prepared the catalogue of the Grenville Collection in the British Museum printed in 1842, enter it, curiously enough, under De Bry, instead of

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under the author's name. They add also the following note :

"This forms the first part of the *Voyages to the West Indies* or *Grands Voyages*. Previously to its being added to the Collection it was separately printed in French, and verbatim from this 4to in English, in Latin, and German by De Bry at Frankfort in 1590, as hereafter described."

They give the collation as "Signatures A to F in fours, twenty-four leaves."

Bohn, in his revision of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, follows the Grenville Catalogue exactly, and enters it under De Bry, and gives the same collation. These authors knew of only two copies, the British Museum and the Bodleian. Graesse enters it properly under Hariot, gives the collation as twenty-four leaves, and quotes the Heber Catalogue. He does not record any other copy. None of these authors points out the fact that the last leaf is blank.

Sabin in his *Bibliotheca Americana*, gives the collation simply as "23 leaves." He knew of three copies, the British Museum, Bodleian, and Lenox. He mentions another copy, however, as having been sold in Dublin in 1873 "with five other rare pieces relating to America, for less than £25." If this is true and the copy is still in existence it must make an eighth copy, unless it chance that the Dublin copy may be the one now in the Huth collection, which, however, we think is the Heber copy. Brunet cites the book properly, taking his title from the Heber catalogue.

Henry Stevens, in his *Recollections of James Lenox*, gives the following anecdote about the Lenox copy :

"Mr. Lenox was principled against raffles, wagers, lotteries, and games of chance generally, but I once led him into a sort of bet in this way, by which I won from him £4. I had acquired a fair copy of that gem of rare books, the quarto edition of Hariot's *Briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia*, London, Feb. 1588, wanting four leaves in the body of the book. These I had very skilfully traced by Harris, transferred to stone, printed off

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on old paper of a perfect match, the book and these leaves sized and coloured alike, and bound in morocco by Bedford. The volume was then sent to Mr. Lenox to be examined by him *de visu*, the price to be £25; but if he could detect the four facsimile leaves, and would point them out to me without error, the price was to be reduced to £21. By the first post after the book was received he remitted me the twenty guineas, with a list of the facsimiles. But on my informing him that two of *his* facsimiles were originals, he immediately remitted the four pounds and acknowledged his defeat."

About 1618 William Strachey, first secretary of the Jamestown Colony, prepared a *Historie of Travaille into Virginia Britannia*, which existed only in manuscript until it was printed by the Hakluyt Society in 1849. It contains this reference to Hariot and, being by a contemporary of his, is worthy of insertion here.

"Our country of Virginia hath no want of many marchandize (which we in England accomplish in Denmark, Norway, Prusia, Poland, etc; fetch far, and buy deare) which advaunce much, and assured increase, with lesse exchaung of our owne, with as few hazardes by sea, and which would maintaine as frequent and goodly a navie as what runs the Levant stage; and those by divers treaties, both in Lattin and English, private and publique, have ben, in their particuler names and values oftentimes expressed, especyally that which hath bene published by that true lover of vertue and great learned professor of all arts and knowledges, Mr. Hariots, who lyved there in the tyme of the first colony, spake the Indian language, searcht the country, and made many proues of the richness of the soyle, and comoditie there of."

The first effort toward actual English colonization in America was the colony planned by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, under the Patent granted by Queen Elizabeth on June 11th, 1578. This grant was for six years only, unless a colony should be meanwhile founded, in which case it was to be

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perpetual. Two expeditions were sent out, and possession was taken of a portion of the island of Newfoundland, but no settlement was established. Gilbert having gone down with his ship on the return voyage in 1583, his patent was regranted to his half-brother Walter Raleigh. This new patent was dated March 25th, 1584 (the first day of the new year), and was also limited to six years. It gave him license "to discover, search, find out, and view such remote, heathen and barbarous lands, countries, and territories, not actually possessed of any Christian prince, nor inhabited by Christian people, as to him, his heires and assignes, and to every or any of them shall seeme good," etc.

Two ships were at once fitted out and the expedition, under the command of Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, sailed on April 27th, 1584. They reached the coast of Carolina in July, made some superficial examinations and returned to England in September. They "brought home also two of the Savages being lustie men, whose names were Wanchese and Manteo."

The report of this first tentative expedition being favorable, Raleigh made preparations to found a Colony in the newly discovered region. On April 9th, 1585, seven vessels sailed from Plymouth under the command of Sir Richard Grenville. They arrived safely at the island of Roanoke, at the north end of Pamlico Sound, where Amadas and Barlow had been the year before, on June 26th. The two Indians, who had learned the white man's language, during their stay in England, were very helpful to the English in treating with the natives. Grenville himself stayed just two months and then returned to England, leaving a colony of one hundred and eight men, all of whose names are set down by Hakluyt, under the governorship of Ralph Lane.

This expedition was well fitted out, and among the colonists were included several specialists. Thomas Hariot, who had already acquired fame as a mathematician, was

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surveyor and historiographer. John White, whose name is apparently corrupted in Hakluyt's list, into John Twit, was the artist of the expedition, and his portfolio of drawings is now in the British Museum. There was also a "mineral-man," or geologist, though he seems to be unidentified.

This "first colonie" remained on the island of Roanoke and in the vicinity for almost an entire year, hearing meanwhile nothing from home. On the 7th of June, 1586, a fleet of twenty-three sail was sighted off the coast. At first it was feared that they were Spaniards, but happily it turned out the next day that it was the fleet of Sir Francis Drake, returning victorious from the sacking of rich cities of the Spanish colonies. He had run up to see how the Virginian Colony of his friend Raleigh was prospering. He offered to supply them with provisions, take home their sick, and leave "oare-men, artificers and others" in their place, as well as leaving them a ship with sailing masters competent to navigate her home, also "a supply of calievers, hand weapons, match and lead, tooles, apparell, and such like." While these arrangements were being made a Cape Hatteras storm came on and continued four days, doing more damage to Drake's fleet "than all his former most honourable actions against the Spaniards." The colonists considered this storm as the judgment of God that they should return at once to England, and it was so decided. The weather was still rough and in transferring their goods to the ships of the fleet the boats ran aground and the sailors cast overboard "all their Cards, Books and writings." Notwithstanding this statement Hariot's diary must have been preserved, and John White's drawings are still in existence. The one hundred and four members of the colony, for Hariot says that only four "died all the yeere," were distributed among the ships of the fleet which set sail on the 19th of June (being just a year, lacking one week, since their arrival), and reached England the latter part of July, 1585.

The account of Raleigh's subsequent efforts to found a

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colony on the coast of North Carolina, of the fifteen men left by Sir Richard Grenville in 1586, when he arrived with supplies and found the colonists gone, and of the "second colonie" of one hundred and nineteen, left in 1587 and all lost, may be found in Hakluyt, and, copied from him, in many more recent books.

Raleigh's original Charter would have expired by limitation on the 24th of March, 1590. He had, however, been obliged to raise money to fit out White's expedition of 1589 by selling stock in his company. That "Assignment of Rights" is dated March 7, 1589. We may therefore suppose, with reason, that this *Report* of Hariot's was written and printed for Raleigh to distribute among the friends from whom he sought aid in carrying out his schemes of western planting. The book was evidently privately printed, as it bears no name of printer or publisher, and was not entered at Stationers' Hall. It is, as will be seen, dated "February, 1588," at the end. This, according to our present reckoning, would be 1589, and, as the new year then began on March 25th, and as the title is also dated 1588, we may presume that the book was printed and ready for distribution in the early part of 1589, perhaps as early as the first of March.

A word as to Hariot, the author of the book, himself. He was born at Oxford in 1560, and was thus only 25 years of age when he came to Virginia. He graduated from Oxford February 12, 1580, and was almost immediately employed by Raleigh as a tutor, having been recommended on account of his expert knowledge of mathematics. He continued to be Raleigh's best friend until Raleigh's death on the scaffold in 1618. He made the "last great discovery in the pure science of algebra" by arriving at a theory of the genesis of equations, and he shares with Galileo the honor of inventing the telescope (called by Hariot the "perspective truncke"), and of making important discoveries with that instrument.

He died July 2, 1621, of cancer of the nose, the case,

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an important one, being described in the records, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Christopher, in London. A marble monument was erected over his grave by his friend, the Earl of Northumberland, the inscription on which has been preserved in Stow's *Survey of London*. Church and monument were destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666. The church was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, but the monument was not restored. The old churchyard of St. Christopher is now the "Garden of the Bank of England," and there, in "the loveliest spot in all London," repose the bones of Virginia's first historian.

A second edition of the *Brief Report*, published in 1590, by Theodore De Bry, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, forms the first part of that eminent publisher's great series of voyages. It was printed in four languages, English, French, German, and Latin, and was illustrated with a map and a series of 22 plates engraved by De Bry, "the most diligentlye and well that wear in my possible to doe," he says, after the original water-colors made in Virginia by Hariot's companion, John White, afore-mentioned. This magnificent folio was dedicated to Raleigh and contains, in addition to Hariot's Report and White's illustrations, descriptions of the plates, apparently by White himself, but "translated out of Latin into English by Richard Hackluit." By whom the book was translated into German does not appear. Perhaps it was done by De Bry himself. He says that he "caused yt to bee Reduced into verye Good Frenche and Latin by the aid of verye worshipfull frend of myne." From the fact that the Dedication of the edition, with French text is dated March 24, 1590, while that in the English and Latin editions is April 1, and of the German edition April 3, it is possible that the French edition was first issued.

Another German translation forms the second part of a volume prepared for the press by Dr. Matthew Dresser, and published in Leipzig in 1598, with the title:

"Historien vnd Bericht,/ Von dem Newlicher/ Zeit

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erfundenen Königreich China, / wie es nach vmbsienden,
so zu einer rechtmessigen / Beschreibung gehören, darumb/
beschaffen. / Item, Von dem auch new erfundenen / Lande
Virginia. / ” Etc.

The only adequate account of Hariot, especially of his lifelong connection with Raleigh, is the *Life* by the late Henry Stevens, printed in 1885, but not published until 1900. A great quantity of his manuscript, mostly mathematical in character, is preserved in the British Museum.

L. S. L.

¶ A briefe and true re- port of the new found land of Virginia: of the commodities there found and to be rayfed, as well mar- chantable, as others for victuall, building and other necessa- ries uſe for thoſe that are and ſhall be the planters there; and of the na- ture and manners of the naturall inhabitants : Discouered by the Englyſh Colony there ſearched by Sir Richard Greinuile Knight in the yeare 1585. which remained vnder the gouernement of Rafe Lane Esqui-

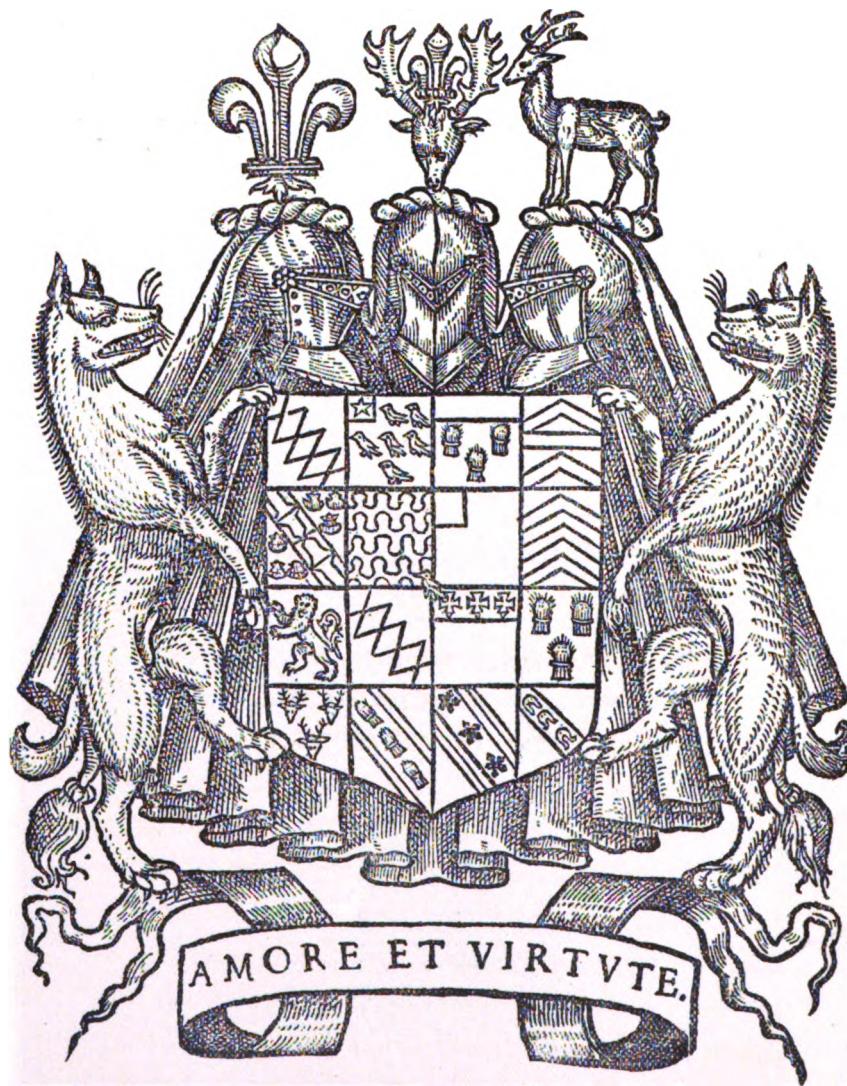
or, one of her Maiesties Equerries, during the ſpace of twelve monethes: as
the ſpeciall charge and direction of the Honourable Sir R
WALTER RALEIGH Knight, Lord Warden of
the ſtanneries, who therein hath beene ſanou-
ted and authorized by her Maiestie and
her letters patent.

Directed to the Aduenturers, Fauourers,
and Wetmills of the action, for the inhabi-
ting and planting there:

By Thomas Harrot, ſervant to the abovenamed
Sir Walter, a member of the Colony, and
there imployed in diſcovering,



Imprinted at London 1588.





Ms Rafe Lane one of her Maiesties
Equieres and Gouernour of the Colony in Vir-
ginia aboue mentioned for the time there
resident. To the gentle Reader, wifher all
happines in the Lord.



Lbeit (Gentle Reader) the
credite of the reports in this
treatise contained, can little
be furthered by the testimo-
nie of one as my selfe, through
affection iudged partiall,
though without desert: Ne-
uerthelesse for somuch as I haue beeene requested by some
my particular friends, who conceiue more rightly of
me, to deluer freely my knowledge of the same, not onely
for the satisfying of them, but also for the true enfor-
mation of anie other whosoeuer, that comes not with a pre-
iudicte minde to the reading thereof: Thus much vpon
my credit I am to affirme: that things vniuersally are
so truely set downe in this treatise by the author therof,
an Actor in the Colony & a man no lesse for his honesty

*then learning commendable: as that I dare boldly a-
sueob it may very well passe with the credit of truthe-
uen amongst the most true relations of this age. Which as
for mine own part I am readie any way with my word
to acknowledge, so also (of the certaintie therof assured
by mine owne experience) with this my pub-
like assertion, I doe affirme the same.*

Farewell in the Lorde.





¶ To the Aduenturers, Fauourers,
*and Webwillers of the enterprise for the inhab-
iting and planting in Virginia.*



Ince the first vndertaking by Sir Walter Raleigh to deale in the action of discouering of that Countrey which is now called and known by the name of *Virginia*; many voyages hauing bin thither made at sundrie tymes to his great charge; as first in the yeare 1584, and afterwardes in the yeeres 1585, 1586, and now of late this last yeare of 1587: There haue bin diuers and variable reportes with some flaundetous and shamefull speeches bruited abroade by many that returned from thence. Especially of that discouery which was made by the Colony transported by Sir Richard Greinuile in the yeare 1585, being of all the others the most principal and as yet of most effect, the time of their abode in the countrey beeing a whole yeare, when as in the other voyage before they staied but sixe weekes; and the others after were onelie for supply and transp[ort]ation, nothing more being discouered then had been before. Which reports haue not done a litle wrong to me.

A.3.

by

A briefe and true report

ny that otherwise would haue also fauoured & aduentured in the action, to the honour and benefite of our nation, besides the particular profit and credite which would redound to them selues the dealers therein; as I hope by the sequelle of euents to the shame of those that haue auouched the contrary shalbe manifest: if you the aduenturers, fauourers, and welwillers do but either encrease in number, or in opinion continue, or hauing bin doubtfull renewe your good liking and furtherance to deale therein according to the worthinesse thereof alreadye found and as you shall vnderstand hereafter to be requisite. Touching which woorthines through cause of the diuersitie of relations and reportes, manye of your opinions coulde not bee firme, nor the mindes of some that are well disposed, bee settled in any certaintie.

I haue therefore thought it good beeing one that haue beene in the discouerie and in dealing with the naturall inhabitantes specially imploied; and hauing therefore seene and knowne more then the ordinarie: to impart so much vnto you of the frutes of our labours, as that you may knowe howe iniuriously the enterprise is slandered. And that in publicke manner at this present chieflie for two respectes.

First that some of you which are yet ignorant or doubtfull of the state thereof, may see that there is sufficient caule why the cheefe enterpriser with the fauour of her Maiestie, notwithstanding such reportes, hath not onelie since continued the action by sending into the countrey againe, and replanting this lastyeere a new Colony; but is also readie, according as the times and meanes will afforde, to follow and prosecute the same.

Second-

of the new found land of Virginia.

Secondly, that you seeing and knowing the continu-
ance of the action by the view hereof you may generally
know & learne what the countrey is; & therupon consider
how your dealing therein if it proceede, may returne
you profit and gaine; bee it either by inhabiting & plan-
ting or otherwise in furthering thereof,

And least that the substance of my relation should be doubtful vnto you, as of others by reason of their diuersitie: I will first open the cause in a few wordes wherefore they are so different; referring my selfe to your fauourable constructions, and to be adiudged of as by good consideration you shall finde cause.

Of our compaines that returned some for their misde-
menour and ill dealing in the countrey, haue beene
there worthily punished; who by reason of their badde
natures, haue maliciously not onelie spoken ill of
their Gouernours; but for their sakes flaunded the
countrie it selfe. The like also haue those done which
were of their consort.

Some beeing ignorant of the state thereof, notwithstanding since their returne amongst their friendes and acquaintance and also others, especially if they were in companie where they might not be gaineasaide; woulde seeme to knowe so much as no men more; and make no men so great trauailers as themselues. They stood so much as it maie seeme vpon their credite and reputation that hauing been a twelue moneth in the countrey, it woulde haue beene a great disgrace vnto them as they thought, if they coulde not haue saide much whether it were true or false. Of which some haue spoken of more then euer they saw or otherwise knew to bee there; otherosome haue not bin ashamed to make absolute deniall of that which although not by them, yet by others

A briefe and true report

is most certainly and there plentifully knowne. And otherlome make difficulties of those things they haue no skill of.

The cause of their ignorance was, in that they were of that many that were neuer out of the lland where wee were seated, or not farre, or at the leastwise in few places els, during the time of our aboade in the countrey; or of that many that after golde and siluer was not so soone found, as it was by them looked for, had little or no care of any other thing but to pamper their bellies; or of that many which had little vnderstanding, lesse discretion, and more tongue then was needfull or requisite.

Some also were of a nice bringing vp, only in cities or townes, or such as neuer (as I may say) had seene the world before. Because there were not to bee found any English cities, nor such faire houses, nor at their owne wish any of their olde accustomed daintie food, nor any soft beds of downe or fethers; the countrey was to them miserable, & their reports thereof according.

Because my purpose was but in briefe to open the cause of the varietie of such speeches; the particularities of them, and of many eniuious, malicious, and flaundrous reports and deuises els, by our owne countrey men besides; as trifles that are not worthy of wise men to bee thought vpon, I meane not to trouble you withall: but will passe to the commodities, the substance of that which I haue to make relation of vnto you.

The treatise whereof for your more readie view & easier vnderstanding I will diuide into three speciall parts. In the first I will make declaration of such commodities there alreadie found or to be raised, which will not onely serue the ordinary turnes of you which are and shall bee the planters and inhabitants, but such an ouerplus suffi-
ciently

of the new found land of Virginia.

ciently to bee yelded, or by men of skill to bee prouided, as by way of trafficke and exchaunge with our owne nation of England, will enrich your felues the prouiders; those that shal deal with you; the enterprisers in general; and greatly profit our owne countrey men, to supply the with most things which heretofore they haue bene faine to prouide, either of strangers or of our enemies : which commodities for distinction sake, I call *Merchantable*.

In the second, I will set downe all the commodities which wee know the countrey by our experience doeth yeld of it selfe for victuall, and sustenance of mans life; such as is vsually fed vp by the inhabitants of the countrey, as also by vs during the time we were there.

In the last part I will make mention generally of such other commodities besides, as I am able to remember, and as I shall thinke behoofful for those that shall inhabite, and plant there to knowe of; which specially concerne building, as also some other necessary vses: with a briefe description of the nature and maners of the people of the countrey.

**The first part of Merchantable
commodities.**



Ilke of grasse or grasse Silke. There is a kind of grasse in the countrey vpon the blades whereof there groweth very good silke in forme of a thin glittering skin to bee stript of. It groweth two foote and a halfe high or better: the blades are about two foot in length, and half inch broad. The like groweth in Persia, which is in the selfe same climate as *Virginia*, of which very many of the

B

silke

A briefe and true report

silke workes that come from thence into Europe are made. Hereof if it be planted and ordered as in Persia, it cannot in reason be otherwise, but that there will rise in shorte time great profit to the dealers therein; seeing there is so great vse and vent thereof as well in our countrey as els where. And by the meanes of sowing & planting it in good ground, it will be farre greater, better, and more plentifull then it is. Although notwithstanding there is great store thereof in many places of the countrey growing naturally and wilde. Which also by proof here in England, in making a piece of silke Grogran, we found to be excellent good.

Worme Silke : In manie of our iourneyes we found silke wormes fayre and great; as bigge as our ordinary wal-nuttis. Although it hath not beene our happe to haue found such plentie as elsewhere to be in the countrey we haue heard of; yet seeing that the countrey doth naturally breed and nourish them, there is no doubt but if art be added in planting of mulbery trees and others fitte for them in commodious places, for their feeding and nourishing; and some of them carefully gathered and husbanded in that sort as by men of skill is knowne to be necessarie: there will rise as great profit in time to the *Per-
sians*, as thereof doth now to the Persians, Turkes, Ita-
lians and Spaniards.

Flaxe and Hempe : The trueth is that of Hempe and Flaxe there is no great store in any one place together, by reason it is not planted but as the soile doth yeeld it of it selfe; and howsoeuer the leafe, and stemme or stalke doe differ from ours; the stiffe by the iudgement of men of skill is altogether as good as ours. And if not, as further prooфе should finde otherwise; we haue that expe-
rience of the soile, as that there cannot bee shewed anie
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reason to the contrary, but that it will grow there excellent well; and by planting will be yeelded plentifully: seeing there is so much ground whereof some may well be applyed to such purposes. What benefite heereof may growe in cordage and linnens who can not easily vnderstand?

Allum: There is a veine of earth along the sea coast for the space of fourtie or fiftie miles, whereof by the iudgement of some that haue made triall heere in England, is made good *Allum*, of that kinde which is called *Roche Allum*. The richnesse of such a commoditie is so well knowne that I neede not to saye any thing thereof. The same earth doth also yeelde *white Coprefse*, *Nitrum*, and *Alumen plameum*, but nothing so plentifully as the common *Allum*, which be also of price and profitable.

Wapeib, a kinde of earth so called by the naturall inhabitants; very like to *terra Sigillata*: and hauing beene refined, it hath beene found by some of our Phisitions and Chirurgeons to bee of the same kinde of vertue and more effectuall. The inhabitants vse it very much for the cure of sores and woundes: there is in diuers places great plentie, and in some places of a blewe sort.

Pitch, *Tarre*, *Rozen*, and *Turpentine*: There are those kindes of trees which yeelde them abundantly and great store. In the very same lland where wee were seated, being fifteene miles of length, and fiftie or sixe miles in breadth, there are fewe trees els but of the same kind; the whole lland being full.

Saffras, called by the inhabitantes *Winank*, a kinde of wood of most pleasant and sweete smel; and of most rare vertues in phisick for the cure of many diseases. It is foud by experiance to bee farre better and of more vses then the wood which is called *Guaiacum*, or *Lignum vist*. For

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the description, the manner of vsing and the manifolde vertues thereof, I referre you to the booke of *Moyardas*, translated and entituled in English, *The ioyfull newes from the West Indies*.

Cedar, a very sweet wood & fine timber; wherof if nests of chests be there made, or timber therof fitted for sweet & fine bedsteads, tables, deskes, lutes, virginalles & many things else, (of which there hath beene prooфе made already,) to make vp fraite with other principal commodities will yeeld profit.

Wine: There are two kinds of grapes that the soile doth yeeld naturally: the one is small and sowre of the ordinarie bignesse as ours in England: the other farre greater & of himselfe lushious sweet. When they are planted and husbanded as they ought, a principall commoditie of wines by them may be raised.

Oyle: There are two sortes of *Walnutes* both holding oyle, but the one farre more plentifull then the other. When there are milles & other deuises for the purpose, a commodity of them may be raised because there are infinite store. There are also three seuerall kindes of *Berries* in the forme of Oke akornes, which also by the experience and vse of the inhabitanthes, wee finde to yeelde very good and sweete oyle. Furthermore the *Beares* of the countrey are commonly very fatte, and in some places there are many: their farnesse because it is so liquid, may well be termed oyle, and hath many speciaall vies.

Furres: All along the Sea coast there are great store of *Oters*, which beeynge taken by weares and other enginges made for the purpose, will yeelde good profit. Wee hope also of *Marinerne furres*, and make no doubt by the relation of the people but that in some places of

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of the country there are store : although there were
but two skinnes that came to our handes . *Luzernes*
also we haue vnderstanding of, although for the time we
saw none.

Deare *skynnes* dressed after the manner of *Chamois* or vndressed are to be had of the naturall inhabitants thousands yeerly by way of trafficke for trifles: and no more wast or spoyle of Deare then is and hath beene ordinarily in time before.

Ciuer cates: In our trauailes, there was founde one to haue beeene killed by a saluage or inhabitant: and in an other place the smell where one or more had lately beeene before: whereby we gather besides then by the relation of the people that there are some in the countrey: good profit will rise by them.

Iron : In two places of the countrey specially, one about fourescore and the other sixe score miles from the Fort or place where wee dwelt : wee founde neere the water side the ground to be rockie, which by the triall of a minerall man , was founde to holde yron richly. It is founde in manie places of the countrey else. I knowe nothing to the contrarie, but that it maie bee allowed for a good marchantable commoditie , considering there the small charge for the labour and feeding of men : the infinite store of wood: the want of wood and deerencise thereof in England : & the necessity of ballasting of shippes.

Copper: A hundred and fiftie miles into the maine in two townes wee founde with the inhabitaunts diuerte small plates of copper, that had beene made as wee vnderstood, by the inhabitanentes that dwell farther into the countrey: where as they say are mountaines and

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Riuers that yecelde also whyte graynes of Mettall, which is to bee deemed *Siluer*. For confirmation whereof at the time of our first arriuall in the Countrey, I sawe with some others with mee, two small peeces of siluer grossly beaten about the weight of a Testrone, hangyng in the eares of a *Wiroans* or *chiefe Lorde* that dwelt about fourescore myles from vs; of whom thoroewe enquiry, by the number of dayes and the way, I learned that it had come to his handes from the same place or neere, where I after vnderstood the copper was made and the white graynes of metall founde. The aforesaide copper wee also founde by triall to holde siluer.

Pearle : Sometimes in feeding on muscles wee founde some pearle; but it was our hap to meete with ragges, or of a pide colour; not hauing yet discouered those places where wee hearde of better and more plentie. One of our companie; a man of skill in such matters, had gathered together from among the sauage people aboue ffeue thousande : of which number he chose so many as made a fayre chaine, which for their like-nesse and vuniformitie in roundnesse, orientnesse, and pidenesse of many excellent colours, with equalitie in greatnesse, were verie fayre and rare; and had therefore beene presented to her Maiestie, had wee not by casualtie and through extremity of a storme, lost them with many things els in comming away from the countrey.

Sweete Gunnis of diuers kindes and many other Apothecary drugges of which wee will make speciall mention, when wee shall receiue it from such men of skill in that kynd, that in taking reasonable paines shall

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shall discouer them more particularly then wee haue done; and than now I can make relation of, for want of the examples I had prouided and gathered, and are nowe lost, with other thinges by causaltie before mentioned.

Dyes of diuers kindes : There is *Shoemake* well known, and vsed in England for blacke; the seede of an hearbe called *Wasewowr*; little small rootes called *Cappaeor*; and the bark of the tree called by the inhabitants *Tangomockomidge* : which Dies are for diuers sortes of red : their goodnessse for our English clothes remayne yet to be proued. The inhabitants vse them onely for the dying of hayre ; and colouring of their faces, and Mantles made of Deare skinnes ; and also for the dying of Rushes to make artificiall workes withall in their Mattes and Baskettes ; hauing no other thing besides that they account of, apt to vse them for. If they will not proue merchantable there is no doubt but the Planters there shall finde apte vses for them, as also for other colours which wee knowe to be there.

Oades; a thing of so great vent and vse amongst English Diers, which cannot bee yeelded sufficiently in our owne countrey for spare of ground; may bee planted in *Virginia*, there being ground enough. The grouch therof need not to be doubted, when as in the llandes of the A-sores it groweth plentifully, which is in the same climate. So likewise of *Madder*.

We carried thither *Suger canes* to plant which beeing not so well preserued as was requisit, & besides the time of the yere being past for their setting when we arriued, wee could not make that proose of them as wee desired.

Not-

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Notwithstanding seeing that they grow in the same climate, in the South part of Spaine and in Barbary, our hope in reason may yet cōtinue. So likewise for *Oranges*, and *Lemmons*: there may be planted also *Quinces*. Wherby may grow in reasonable time if the actiō be diligently prosecuted, no small commodities in *Sugers*, *Suckers*, and *Marmalades*.

Many other commodities by planting may there also bee railed, which I leaue to your discret and gentle considerations: and many also bee there which yet we haue not discouered. Two more commodities of great value one of certaintie, and the other in hope, not to be planted, but there to be raised & in short time to be prouided and prepared, I might haue specified. So likewise of those commodities already set downe I might haue said more; as of the particular places where they are founde and best to be planted and prepared: by what meanes and in what reasonable space of time they might be raised to profit and in what proportion; but because others then welwillers might bee therewithall acquainted, not to the good of the action, I haue wittingly omitted them: knowing that to those that are well disposed I haue vttered, according to my promise and purpose, for this part sufficient.

The

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The second part of such commodities
as Virginia is knowne to yelde for viciuall and su-
stenance of mans life, vsually fed vpon by the
naturall inhabitants: as also by vs during the
time of our aboad. And first of such as are
sowne and busbanded.

 *R*agator, a kinde of graine so called by the inhabitants; the same in the West Indies is called *Mayze*: English men call it *Guinney wheate* or *Turkie wheate*, according to the names of the countreys from whence the like hath beeene brought. The graine is about the bignesse of our ordinary English peaze and not much different in forme and shape: but of diuers colours: some white, some red, some yellow, and some blew. All of them yelde a very white and sweete flowre: beeing vsed according to his kinde it maketh a very good bread. Wee made of the same in the countrey some mault, whereof was brued as good ale as was to bee desired. So likewise by the help of hops therof may bee made as good Beere. It is a graine of marueilous great increase; of a thousand, fifteene hundred and some two thousand fold. There are three sortes; of which two are ripe in an eleuen and twelue weekes at the most: sometimes in ten, after the time they are set, and are then of height in stalke about sixe or seuen foote. The other sort is ripe in fourteene, and is about ten foote high; of the stalkes some beare foure heads, some three, some one, and two: euery head containing fife, sixe, or seuen hundred graines within a fewe more or lesse. Of these graines besides bread, the inhabitants make viciuall ey-
ther

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ther by parching them; or seething them whole vntill they be broken; or boyling the flourē with water into a pappe.

Okingier, called by vs *Beanes*, because in greatness & partly in shape they are like to the Beanes in England; sauing that they are flatter, of more diuers colours, and some pide. The leafe also of the stemme is much different. In taste they are altogether as good as our English peaze.

Wickenzowr, called by vs *Peaze*, in respect of the beanes for distinction sake, because they are much lesse; although in forme they little differ; but in goodness of taste much, & are far better then our English peaze. Both the beanes and peaze are ripe in tenne weekes after they are set. They make them vietually either by boyling them all to pieces into a broth; or boiling them whole vntill they bee soft and beginne to breake as is vsed in England, either by themselues or mixtly together: Sometime they mingle of the wheate with them. Sometime also beeing whole sodden, they bruse or pound them in a morter, & thereof make loaues or lumps of dowishe bread, which they vse to eat for varietie.

Macicquer, according to their seuerall formes called by vs, *Pompions*, *Mellions*, and *Gourdes*, because they are of the like formes as those kindes in England. In *Virginea* such of seuerall formes are of one taste and very good, and do also spring from one seed. There are of two sorts; one is ripe in the space of a moneth, and the other in two moneths.

There is an hearbe which in Dutch is called *Meldes*. Some of those that I describe it vnto, take it to be a kinde of Orage; it groweth about foure or fiue foote high: of the seede thereof they make a thicke broth, and porrage of a

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of a very good taste: of the stalke by burning into ashes, they make a kinde of salt earth, wherewithall many vse sometimes to season their brothes; other falte they knowe not. Wee our selues vied the leaues also for pot-hearbes.

There is also another great hearbe in forme of a Marigolde, about sixe foote in height; the head with the floure is a spanne in brea dth. Some take it to bee *Planta Solis*: of the seedes heereof they make both a kinde of bread and broth.

All the aforesaide commodities for victuall are set or sowed, sometimes in groundes a part and seuerally by theselues; but for the most part together in one ground mixtly: the manner thereof with the dressing and preparing of the ground, because I will note vnto you the fertilitie of the soile; I thinke good briefly to describe.

The ground they never fatten with mucke, dounge or any other thing; neither plow nor digge it as we in England, but onely prepare it in sort as followeth. A fewe daies before they sowe or set, the men with wooden instruments, made almost in forme of mattockes or hoes with long handles; the women with short peckers or parers, because they vse them sitting, of a foote long and about ffeue inches in breadth: doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to rayse vp the weedes, grasse, & old stubbes of corne stalkes with their rootes. The which after a day or twoes drying in the Sunne, being scrapte vp into many small heapes, to save them labour for carrying them away; they burne into ashes. (And whereas some may thinke that they vse the ashes for to better the grounde; I say that then they woulde eyther disperse the ashes abroade; which wee obserued they doe not, except the heapes bee too great: or els would

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rake speciall care to set their corne where the ashes lie, which also wee finde they are carelesse of.) And this is all the hus banding of their ground that they vse.

Then their setting or sowing is after this maner. First for their corne, beginning in one corner of the plot, with a pecker they make a hole; wherein they put foure graines with that care they touch not one another, (about an inch asunder) and couer them with the moulde againe: and so through-out the whole plot, making such holes and vsing them after such maner: but with this regard that they bee made in rankes, euery ranke differing from other halfe a fadome or a yarde, and the holes also in euery ranke, as much. By this meanes there is a yarde spare ground betwene every hole: where according to discretion here and there, they set as many Beanes and Peaze: in diuers places also among the seedes of *Macocquer*, *Melden* and *Planta solis*.

The ground being thus set according to the rate by vs experimented, an English Acre conteining fourtie pearches in length, and foure in breadth, doeth there yeeld in croppe or ofcome of corne, beanes, and peaze, at the least two hundred London bushelles: besides the *Macocquer*, *Melden*, and *Planta solis*: When as in England fourtie bushelles of our wheate yeelded out of such an acre is thought to be much.

I thought also good to note this vnto you, y^e you which shall inhabite and plant there, maie know how specially that countrey corne is there to be preferred before ours: Besides the manifold waies in applying it to victuall, the increase is so much that small labour and paines is needful in respect that must be vsed for ours. For this I can assure you that according to the rate we haue made prooffe of, one man may prepare and husband so much grounde (hauing

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(hauing once borne corne before) with lesse then fourte
and twentic houres labour, as shall yelde him victuall in
a large proportion for a twelue moneth, if hee haue no
thing else, but that which the same ground will yelde,
and of that kinde onelie which I haue before spoken of:
the saide ground being also but of ffe and twentic yards
square. And if neede require, but that there is ground e-
nough, there might be raised out of one and the selfsame
ground two haruestes or ofcomes; for they sowe or set
and may at anie time when they thinke good from the
middest of March vntill the ende of Iune: so that they
also set when they haue eaten of their first coppe. In
some places of the countrey notwithstanding they haue
two haruests, as we haue heard, out of one and the same
ground.

For English corne neuertheles whether to vse or not
to vse it, you that inhabite maie do as you shall haue far-
ther caule to thinke best. Of the growth you need not to
doubt: for barlie, oates and peaze, we haue seene proof
of, not beeing purposelie sown but fallen easilly in the
worst sort of ground, and yet to be as faire as any we haue
euer seene here in England. But of wheat because it was
musty and had taken salt water wee could make no triall:
and of rye we had none. Thus much haue I digres-
sed and I hope not vnnecessarily: nowewill I returne a-
gaine to my course and intreate of that which yet remai-
neth appertaining to this Chapter.

There is an herbe which is sowed a part by it selfe &
is called by the inhabitants *appō̄oc*: In the West Indies
it hath diuers names, according to the severall places &
countries where it groweth and is vised: The Spaniardes
generally call it *Tobacco*. The leanes thereof being dried
and brought into powder: they vse to take the fume or

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smoke thereof by sucking it through pipes made of clai'e into their stomacke and heade; from whence it purgeth superfluous fleame & other grosse humors, openeth all the pores & passages of the body: by which meanes the vse thereof, not only preserueth the body from obstructi'ons; but also if any be, so that they haue not beene of too long continuance, in short time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notably preserued in health, & know not many greeuous diseases wherewithall wee in England are oftentimes afflicted.

This *Vppowdc* is of so precious estimation amongst the, that they thinke their gods are maruelously delighted therewith: VVherupon sometime they make hallowed fires & cast some of the pouder therein for a sacrifice: being in a storme vpon the waters, to pacifie their gods, they cast some vp into the aire and into the water: so a weare for fish being newly set vp, they cast some therein and into the aire: also after an escape of danger, they cast some into the aire likewise: but all done with strange gestures, stamping, sometime dauncing, clapping of hands, holding vp of hands, & staring vp into the heaues, vttering therewithal and chattering strange words & noises.

We our selues during the time we were there vsed to suck it after their maner, as also since our returne, & haue found manie rare and wonderful experiments of the vertues thereof; of which the relation woulde require a volume by it selfe: the vse of it by so manie of late, men & women of great calling as else, and some learned Phisitions also, is sufficient witnes.

And these are all the commodities for sustenance of life that I know and can remember they vse to husband: all else that followe are founde growing naturally or wilde.

Of

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Of Rootes.

Openauk are a kind of roots of round forme, some of the bignes of walnuts, some far greater, which are found in moist & marsh grounds growing many together one by another in ropes, or as thogh they were fastened with a string. Being boiled or sodden they are very good meate.

Okeepenauk are also of round shape, found in dry ground: some are of the bignes of a mans head. They are to be eaten as they are taken out of the ground, for by reason of their drinelle they will neither roste nor seeth. Their tast is not so good as of the former rootes, notwithstanding for want of bread & somtimes for varietie the inhabitats vsed to eate them with fish or flesh, and in my iudgement they doe as well as the household bread made of richeere in England.

Kisbúcpenauk a white kind of roots about the bignes of hen egs & nere of that forme: their tast was not so good to our seeing as of the other, and therfore their place and manner of growing not so much cared for by vs: the inhabitants notwithstanding vsed to boile & eate many.

Tsiner a kind of roote much like vnto y which in England is called the *China root* brought from the East Indies. And we know not anie thing to the contrary but that it maie be of the same kind. These roots grow manie together in great clusters and doe bring foorth a brier stalke, but the leafe in shape far vnlke; which beeing supported by the trees it groweth neerest vnto, wil reach or climbe to the top of the highest. From these roots while they be new or fresh beeing chopt into small pieces & stampet, is strained with water a iuice that maketh bread, & also beeing boiled a very good spoonemeate in maner of a gelly, and is much better in tast if it bee tempered with oyle.

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This *Tſnew* is not of that ſort which by ſome was cauſed to be brought into England for the *Chine roote*, for it was diſcouered ſince, and is in uſe as is aforesaid: but that which was brought hither is not yet knowne neither by vs nor by the inhabitants to ſerue for any uſe or purpoſe; althoſh the rootes in ſhape are very like.

Cofchaw, ſome of our company tooke to bee that kinde of roote which the Spaniards in the West Indies call *Caffany*, whereupon alſo many called it by that name: it groweth in very muddie pooles and moist groundes. Being drefled according to the countrey maner, it maketh a good bread, and alſo a good ſponemeate, and is uſed very much by the inhabitants: The iuice of this roote is poiſon, and therefore heede muſt be taken before any thing be made therewithall: Either the rootes muſt beſt ſtlied and dried in the ſunne, or by the fire; and then being poounded into floure wil make good bread: or els while they are greene they are to bee pared, cut into pieces and ſtamp̄t, loues of the ſame to be laid neere or ouer the fire vntill it be ſoure, and then being well poounded againe, bread, or ſpōne meate very god in taste, and holſome may be made thereoſt.

Habafcon is a roote of hoat taste almoſt of the forme and bignesse of a Parseneepe, of it ſelfe it is no viuall, but onely a helpe beeing boiled together with other meates.

There are alſo *Leekes* diſſering little from ours in England that grow in many places of the countrey, of which, when we came in places where they were, wee gathered and eate many, but the naturall inhabitants neuer.

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Of Fruites.

Chestnes, there are in divers places great store: some they vse to eate rawe, some they stampe and boile to make spoonmeate, and with some being sodde they make such a manner of dowe bread as they vse of their beanes before mentioned.

Walnuts: There are two kindes of Walnuts, and of the infinit store: In many places where very great woods for many miles together the third part of trees are walnut-trees. The one kind is of the same taste and forme or litle differing from ours of England, but that they are harder and thicker shelled: the other is greater and hath a verie ragged and hatde shell: but the kernell great, verie oy-lie and sweete. Besides their eating of them after our ordinarie maner, they breake them with stones and pound them in morters with water to make a milk which they vse to put into some sorts of their spoonmeate; also among their sodde wheat, peaze, beanes and pompons which maketh them haue a farre more pleasant taste.

Medlars a kind of verie good fruit, so called by vs chieflie for these respects: first in that they are not good vntill they be rotten: then in that they open at the head as our medlars, and are about the same bignesse: otherwise in taste and colour they are farre different: for they are as red as cherries and very sweet: but whereas the cherie is sharpe sweet, they are lushious sweet.

Moraguefunnark, a kinde of pleasaunt fruite almost of the shape & bignes of English peares, but that they are of a perfect red colour as well within as without. They grow on a plant whose leaues are verie thicke and full of prickles as sharpe as needles. Some that haue bin in the Indies, where they haue seen that kind of red die of great

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price

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price which is called *Cochinile* to grow, doe describe his plant right like vnto this of *Metagnesfannak* but whether it be the true *cochinile* or a bastard or wilde kind, it cannot yet be certified; seeing that also as I heard, *Cochinile* is not of the fruite but founde on the leaues of the plant; which leaues for such matter we haue not so specially obserued.

Grapes there are of two sorts which I mentioned in the marchantable commodities.

Straberries there are as good & as great as those which we haue in our English gardenis.

Mulberries, Appelcrabs, Harts or Hurtleberries, such as wee haue in England.

Sacquenummener a kiude of berries almost like vnto cypres but somewhat greater which grow together in clusters vpon a plant or herb that is found in shalow waters: being boiled eight or nine hours according to their kind are very good meate and holesome, otherwise if they be eaten they will make a man for the time frantick extremely sicke.

There is a kind of *reed* which beareth a seed almost like vnto our rie or wheat, & being boiled is good meate.

In our trauailes in some places wee founde *wilde pease* like vnto ours in England but that they were lesse, which are also good meate.

*Of a kiude of fruite or berrie in forme of
Acornes.*

THere is a kind of berrie or acorne, of which there are ffeue sorts that grow on seueral kinds of trees; the one is called *Sagatimener*, the second *Ossadener*, the third *Pummuckhner*. These kind of acorns they vse to drie vpon hurdles made of reeds with fire vnderneath almost after the maner as we dry malt in Englad. When they are

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to be vised they first water them vntil they be soft & then being sod they make a good vi&ual, either to eate so sim-
ply, or els being also poundid, to make loaues or lumpes
of bread. These be also the three kinds of which, I said
before, the inhabitants vised to make sweet oytle.

An other sort is called *Sapummenier* which being boyled
or parched doth eate and taste like vnto chestnuts. They
sometime also make bread of this sort.

The fift sort is called *Mangummenauk*, and is the a-
cornie of their kind of oake, the which beeing dr'ded after
the maner of the first sortes, and afterward watered they
boile them, & their seruants or sometime the chiefe the-
selues, either for variety or for want of bread, doe eate
them with their fish or flesh.

Of Beastes.

Dare, in some places there are great store: neere vnto the sea coast they are of the ordinarie bignes as ours in England, & some lesse: but further vp into the countrey where there is better feed they are greater: they differ from ours onely in this, their tailes are longer and the snags of their homes looke backward.

Conies. Those that we haue seen & al that we can heare of are of a grey colour like vnto hares: in some places there are such plentie that all the people of some townes make them mantles of the furre or flue of the skinnes of those they vsually take.

Sequenucket & Magubwoc; two kindes of small beastes greater then conies whiche are very good meat. We neuer tooke any of them our selues, but sometime eate of such as the inhabitants had taken & brought vnto vs.

Squirrels which are of a grey colour, we haue take & eare

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Beares which are all of black colour. The beares of this countrey are good meat; the inhabitants in time of winter do vle to take & eate manie; so also somtyme did wee. They are taken commonlie in this sort. In some llands or places where they are, being hunted for, as soone as they haue spiall of a man they presently run awaie, & then being chased they clime and get vp the next tree they can, from whence with arrowes they are shot downe stark dead, or with those wounds that they may after easily be killed; we sometime shotte them downe with our calceuers.

I haue the names of eight & twenty severall sortes of beasts which I haue heard of to be here and there dispersed in the countrie, especially in the maine: of which there are only twelue kinds that we haue yet discouered, & of those that be good meat we know only them before mentioned. The inhabitants somtyme kil the *Lyon* & eat him: & we somtyme as they came to our hands of their *Wolues* or *wolysb Dogges*, which I haue not set downe for good meat, least that some woulde vnderstand my iudgement therin to be more simple than needeth, although I could alleage the difference in taste of those kindes from ours, which by some of our company haue beeene experimeted in both.

Of Foule.

Turkie cockes and Turkie hennes: Stockdoues: Partridges: Cranes: Hernes: & in winter great store of Swanes & Geese. Of al sortes of foule I haue the names in the countrie language offonrescore and sixe of which number besides those that be named, we haue taken, eaten, & haue the pictures as they were there drawne with the names of the inhabitaunts of severall strange sortes of water

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water foule eight, and seuerene kinds more of land foul, although wee haue seen and eaten of many more, which for want of leasure there for the purpose coulde not bee pictured: and after wee are better furnished and stored vpon further discouery, with their strange beastes, fishe, trees, plants, and hearbes, they shall bee also published.

There are also *Parats*, *Faulcons*, & *Marlin haukes*, which although with vs they bee not vsed for meate, yet for other causes I thought good to mention.

Of Fishe.

For foure monethes of the yeere, February, March, Aprill and May, there are plentie of *Sturgeons*: And also in the same monethes of *Herrings*, some of the ordinary bignesse as ours in England, but the most part farre greater, of eightene, twentie inches, and some two foote in length and better; both these kindes of fishe in those monethes are most plentifull, and in best season, which wee founde to bee most delicate and pleasaunt meate.

There are also *Troutes*: *Porpoises*: *Reyes*: *Oldwives*: *Mullet*: *Plaice*: and very many other sortes of excellent good fish, which we haue taken & eaten, whose names I know not but in the countrey language; wee haue of twelue sortes more the pictures as they were drawn in the countrey with their names.

The inhabitants vse to take the two maner of wayes, the one is by a kind of wear made of reedes which in that countrey are very strong. The other way which is more strange, is with poles made sharpe at one ende, by shooing them into the fish after the maner as Irishmen cast darteres; either as they are rowing in their boates or els as

D 3 they

A briēſe and true report

they are wading in the ſhallowes for the purpose.

There are alſo in many places plentie of theſe kindeſſe which follow.

Seacrabbes, ſuch as we haue in England.

Oyfiers, ſome very great, and ſome ſmall; ſome rounde and ſome of a long ſhape: They are founde both in ſalt water and brackiſh, and thoſe that we had out of ſalt wa-ter are far better than the other as in our owne countrey.

Alſo *Muſcles*: *Scalopes*: *Periwinkles*: and *Creniſes*.

Seekanank, a kinde of crustie ſhell fishe which is good meate, about a foote in breadth, hauing a crustie tayle, many legges like a crab; and her eyeſ in her backe. They are founde in ſhallowes of ſalt waters; and ſometime on the ſhoare.

There are many *Tortoies*, both of lande and ſea kindeſſe, their backes & bellies are ſhelled very thicke; their head, feete, and tayle, which are in appearance, ſeeme ougly as though they were members of a ſerpent or venemous: but notwithstanding they are very good meate, as alſo their egges. Some haue bene founde of a yard in breadth and better.

And thus haue I made relation of all ſortes of viſtuall that we fed vpon for the time we were in *Virginea*, as alſo the inhabitants themſelues, as fare foorth as I knowe and can remember or that are ſpecially worthy to bee re-membred.

The

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¶ The third and last part of such other
things as is be hooffull for those which shall
plant and inhabit to know of; with a descrip-
tion of the nature and manners of the
people of the countrey.

Of commodities for building and
other necessary uses.



Hose other things which I am more to
make rehearsal of, are such as concerne
building, and other mechanicall necef-
sarie uses; as diuers sortes of trees for
house & ship timber, and other uses els:
Also lime, stone, and brick, least that be-
ing not mentioned some might haue bene doubted of, or
by some that are malicious reported the contrary,

Okes, there are as faire, straight, tall, and as good tim-
ber as any can be, and also great store, and in some places
very great.

Walnut trees, as I haue saide before very many, some
haue bene seen excellent faire timber of foure & fiue fa-
dome, & aboue fourescore foot streight without bough.

Firre trees fit for masts of ships, some very tall & great.

Rak'ock, a kind of trees so called that are sweet wood of
which the inhabitans that were neere vnto vs doe com-
mōly make their boats or Canoes of the form of trowes;
only with the helpe of fire, hatchets of stones, and shels;
we haue known some so great being made in that sort of
one tree that they haue carried well xx, men at once, be-
sides much baggage: the timber being great, tal, streight,
soft, light, & yet tough enough I thinke (besides other v-
ses) to be fit also for masts of ships.

Cedar, a sweet wood good for sealings, Chests, Boxes,
Bed-

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Bedsteedes, Lutes, Virginals, and many things els, as I haue also said before. Some of our company which haue wandered in some places where I haue not bene, haue made certaine affirmation of *Cypris* which for such and other excellent vses, is also a wood of price and no small estimation.

Maple, and also *Wich-hazle*, wherof the inhabitants vse to make their bowes.

Holly a necessary thing for the making of birdlime.

Willowes good for the making of weares and weeles to take fish after the English manner, althougli the inhabitants vse only reedes, which because they are so strong as also flexible, do serue for that turne very well and sufficiently.

Beech and *Abe*, good for caske, hoopcs : and if neede require, plow worke, as also for many things els.

Elme.

Sassafras trees.

Ascopo a kinde of tree very like vnto Lawrell, the barke is hoat in tast and spicie, it is very like to that tree which Monardus describeth to bee *Cassia Lignea* of the West Indies.

There are many other strange trees whose names I knowe not but in the *Virginian* language, of which I am not nowe able, neither is it so conuenient for the present to trouble you with particular relation : seeing that for timber and other necessary vses I haue named sufficient : And of many of the rest but that they may be applied to good yse, I know no cause to doubt.

Now for Stone, Briske and Lime, thus it is. Neere vnto the Sea coast where wee dwelt, there are no kinde of stones to bee found (except a fewe small pebbles about foure miles off) but such as haue bene brought from farther

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farther out of the maine. In some of our voiajes wee haue scene diuers hard raggie stones, great pebbles, and a kinde of grey stone like vnto marble, of which the inhabitants make their hatchets to cleeue wood. Vpon inquirie wee heard that a little further vp into the Country were of all sortes verie many, although of Quarries they are ignorant, neither haue they vse of any store whereupon they should haue occasion to seeke any. For if euerie housholde haue one or two to cracke Nutties, grinde shelkes, whet copper, and sometimes other stones for hatchets, they haue enough : neither vse they any digging, but onely for graues about three foote deepe: and therefore no maruaile that they know neither Quarries, nor lime stones, which both may bee in places nearer than they wot of.

In the meane time vntill there bee discouerie of sufficient store in some place or other conuenient, the want of you which are and shalbe the planters therein may be as well supplied by Bricke : for the making whereof in diuers places of the country there is clay both excellent good, and plentie; and also by lime made of Oyster shels, and of others burnt, after the maner as they vse in the Iles of Tenet and Shepy, and also in diuers other places of England: Which kinde of lime is well knowne to bee as good as any other. And of Oyster shels there is plentie enough : for besides diuers other particular places where are abundance, there is one shalowe sounde along the coast, where for the space of many miles together in length, and two or three miles in breadth, the grounde is nothing els beeing but halse a foote or a foote vnder water for the most part.

This much can I say further more of stones, that about 120. miles from our fort neere the water in the side

*A briefe and true report
of a hill was founde by a Gentleman of our company, a
great veine of hard ragge stones, which I thought good
to remember vnto you.*

Of the nature and manners of the people.

In resteth I speake a word or two of the naturall inhabitants, their natures and maners, leauing large discourse thereof vntill time more conuenient hereafter: nowe onely so farre foorth, as that you may know, how that they in respect of troubling our inhabiting and planting, are not to be feared; but that they shall haue cause both to feare and loue vs, that shall inhabite with them.

They are a people clothed with loose mantles made of Deere skins, & aprons of the same rounde about their middles; all els naked; of such a difference of statures only as wee in England; hauing no edge tooles or weapons of yron or steele to offend vs withall, neither know they how to make any: those weapons y they haue, are onlie bowes made of Witch hazle, & arrowes of reeds; flat edged truncheons also of wood about a yard long, neither haue they any thing to defēd thēselues but targetts made of barks; and some armours made of stickes wickered together with thread.

Their townes are but small, & neere the sea coast but few, some containing but 10. or 12. houses: some 20. the greatest that we haue seene haue bene but of 30. houses: if they be walled it is only done with barks of trees made fast to stakes, or els with poles onely fixed vpright and close one by another.

Their

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Their houses are made of small poles made fast at the tops in rounde forme after the maner as is vsed in many arbories in our gardenes of England, in most townes covered with barkes, and in some with artificiall mattes made of long rushes; from the tops of the houses downe to the ground. The length of them is commonly double to the breadth, in some places they are but 12. and 16. yarde long, and in other some we haue seene of fourt and twentie.

In some places of the countrey one onely towne belongeth to the gouernment of a *Wīdām* or chiefe Lorde; in other some two or three, in some sixe, eight, & more, the greatest *Wīdām* that yet we had dealing with had but eighteenetownes in his gouernment, and able to make not aboue seuen or eight hundred fighting men at the most: The language of euery gouernment is different from any other, and the farther they are distant the greater is the difference.

Their maner of warres amongst themselues is either by sudden surprising one an other most commonly about the dawning of the day, or moone light; or els by ambushes, or some subtle deuises: Set battels are very rare, except it fall out where there are many trees, where eyther part may haue some hope of defence, after the deliuerie of euery arrow, in leaping behind some or other.

If there fall out any warres between vs & them, what their fight is likely to bee, we hauing aduantages against them so many maner of waies, as by our discipline, our strange weapons and deuises els; especially by ordinance: great and small, it may be easily imagined; by the expeirience we haue had in some places, the turning vp of their heeles against vs in running away was their best defence.

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In respe&t of vs they are a people poore, and for want of skill and iudgement in the knowledge and vse of our things, doe esteeme our trifles before thinges of greater value: Notwithstanding in their proper manner considering the want of such meanes as we haue, they seeme very ingenious; For although they haue no such tooles, nor any such craftes, sciences and artes as wee; yet in those thinges they doe, they shewe excellencie of wit. And by howe much they vpon due consideration shall finde our manner of knowledges and craftes to exceede theirs in perfec&tion, and speed for doing or execution, by so much the more is it probable that they shoulde desire our friendships & loue, and haue the greater respect for pleasing and obeying vs. Whereby may bee hoped if meanes of good gouernment bee v&id, that they may in short time be brought to ciuilitie, and the imbracing of true religion..

Some religion they haue alreadie, which although it be farre from the truth, yet beyng as it is, there is hope it may bee the easier and sooner reformed.

They beleue that there are many Gods which they call *Montiac*, but of different sortes and degrees; one only chiefe and great God, which hath bene from all eternitie. Who as they affirme when hee purposed to make the worlde, made first other goddes of a principall order to bee as meanes and instruments to bee vsed in the creation and gouernment to follow; and after the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, as peticie goddes and the instruments of the other order more principlall. Frist they say were made watets, out of which by the gods was made all diuersitie of creatures that are visible or invisible.

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For mankind they say a woman was made first, which by the woorking of one of the goddes; conceiued and brought foorth children: And in such sort they say they had their beginning.

But how manie yeeres or ages haue passed since, they say they can make no relatiō, having no letters nor other such meanes as we to keepe recordes of the particularities of times past, but onelic tradition from father to sonne.

They thinke that all the gods are of humane shape, & therfore they represent them by images in the formes of men, which they call *Kewasowok* one alone is called *Kewas*; Them they place in houses appropriate or temples which they call *Machicómuck*; Where they woorship, prae, sing, and make manie times offerings vnto them. In some *Machicómuck* we haue seene but on *Kewas*, in some two, and in other some three; The common sort thinke them to be also gods.

They beleue also the immortalitie of the soule, that after this life as soone as the soule is departed from the bodie according to the workes it hath done, it is eyther carried to heauen the habitacle of gods, there to enjoy perpetuall blisse and happiness, or els to a great pitte or hole, which they thinke to bee in the furthest partes of their part of the worlde towarde the sunne set, there to burne continually: the place they call *Popognisso*.

For the confirmation of this opinion, they tolde mee two storiess of two men that had been lately dead and resuited againe, the one happened but few yeres before our comming into the country of a wicked man which haing beeene dead and buried, the next day the earth of the graue beeing seene to moue, was taken vp againe; Who made declaration where his soule had beeene, that

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is to saie very neere entring into *Popogusso*, had not one of the goddes sau'd him & gaue him leaue to returnde againe, and teach his friends what they shold doe to auoid that terrible place of torment.

The other happened in the same yeere wee were there, but in a towne that was threescore miles from vs, and it was tolde mee for straunge newes that one beeing dead, buried and taken vp againe as the first, shewed that although his bodie had lien dead in the graue, yet his soule was aliue, and had traualied farre in a long broade waie, on both sides whereof grewe most delicate and pleasant trees, bearing more rare and excellent fruities then ever hee had seene before or was able to expresse, and at length came to most braue and faire houses, neere which hee met his father, that had beeene dead before, who gaue him great charge to goe backe againe and shew his friendes what good they were to doe to enjoy the pleasures of that place, which when he had done he shold after come againe.

What subtily soever be in the *Wroances* and *Priestes*, this opinion worketh so much in manie of the common and simple sort of people that it maketh them haue great respect to their *Gouvernours*, and also great care what they do, to auoid torment after death, and to enjoy blisse; although notwithstanding there is punishment ordained for malefactours, as stealers, whoremongers, and other sortes of wicked doers; some punished with death, some with forfeitures, some with beating, according to the greatness of the factes.

And this is the summe of their religiō, which I learned by hauing special familiarity with some of their priestes. Wherein they were not so sure grounded, nor gaue such credite to their traditions and stories but through conuer-

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Conuersing with vs they were brought into great doubts of their owne, and no small admiration of ours, with earnest desire in many, to learne more than we had meanes for want of perfect vtterance in their language to expresse.

Most thinges they sawe with vs, as Mathematicall instruments, sea compasses, the vertue of the loadstone in drawing yron, a perspectiue glasse whereby was shewed manie strange sightes, burning glasses, wildefire woorkes, gunnes, booke, swriting and reading, spring clocks that seeme to goe of themselues, and manie other thinges that wee had, were so straunge vnto them, and so farre exceeded their capacities to comprehend the reason and meanes how they should be made and done, that they thought they were rather the works of gods then of men, or at the leastwise they had bin giuen and taught vs of the gods. Which made manie of them to haue such opinion of vs, as that if they knew not the trueth of god and religion already, it was rather to be had from vs, whom God so specially loued then from a people that were so simple, as they found themselues to be in comparison of vs. Wherupon greater credite was giuen vnto that we spake of concerning such matters.

Manie times and in euery towne where I came, according as I was able, I made declaration of the contentes of the Bible; that therein was set foorth the true and onelie GOD, and his mightie woorkes, that therein was contayned the true doctrine of saluation through Christ, with manie particularities of Miracles and chiefe poyntes of religion, as I was able then to vtter, and thought fitte for the time. And althoough I told them the booke materially & of it self was not of anie such vertue, as I thought they did conceiue,

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but onely the doctrine therein contained; yet would many be glad to touch it, to embrace it, to kylle it, to hold it to their brests and heades, and stroke ouerall their bodie with it; to shewe their hungrie desire of that knowledge which was spoken of.

The *Wiroans* with whom we dwelt called *Wingina*, and many of his people would be glad many times to be with vs at our praiers, and many times call vpon vs both in his owne towne, as also in others whither he sometimes accompanied vs, to pray and sing Psalmes; hoping thereby to bee partaker of the same effectes which wee by that meanes also expected.

Twise this *Wiroans* was so grievously sicke that he was like to die, and as hee laye languishing, doubting of anie helpe by his owne priestes, and thinking he was in such daunger for offending vs and thereby our god, sent for some of vs to praie and bee a meanes to our God that it would please him either that he might liue or after death dwell with him in blisse; so likewise were the requestes of manie others in the like case.

On a time also when their corne began to wither by reason of a drouth which happened extraordinarily, fearing that it had come to passe by reason that in some thing they had displeased vs, many woulde come to vs & desire vs to praie to our God of England, that he would preserue their corne, promising that when it was ripe we also shoulde be partakers of the fruite.

There could at no time happen any strange sickness, losses, hurtes, or any other crosse vnto them, but that they would impute to vs the cause or meanes therof for offending or not pleasing vs,

One other rare and strange accident, leauing others, will I mention before I lende, which mooued the whole countrey

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country that either knew or hearde of vs, to haue vs in wonderfull admiration.

There was no towne where we had any subtile deuise practised against vs, we leauing it vnpunished or not reuenged (because wee sought by all meanes possible to win them by gentlenesse) but that within a few dayes after our departure from euerie such towne, the people began to die very fast, and many in short space; in some townes about twentie, in some fourtie, in some sixtie, & in one sixe score, which in truthe was very manie in respect of their numbers. This happened in no place that wee coulde learne but where wee had bene, where they vised some practise against vs, and after such time; The disease also so strange, that they neither knew what it was, nor how to cure it; the like by report of the oldest men in the countrey never happened before, time out of minde. A thing specially obserued by vs as also by the naturall inhabitants themselues.

In somuch that when some of the inhabitants which were our friends & especially the *Wircans Wingina* had obserued such effects in fourre or fiue towns to follow their wicked practises, they were perswaded that it was the worke of our God through our meanes, and that wee by him might kil and sliae whom wee would without weapons and not come neare them.

And thereupon when it had happened that they had vnderstanding that any of their enemies had abused vs in our iourneys, hearing that wee had wrought no reuenge with our weapons, & fearing vpon some cause the matter should so rest: did come and intreate vs that we woulde bee a meanes to our God that they as others that had dealt ill with vs might in like sort die; aléaging howe much it would be for our credite and profite.

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as also theirs; and hoping furthermore that we would do so much at their requests in respect of the friendship we proteste them.

Whose entreaties although wee shewed that they were vngodlie, affirming that our God would not subiect him selfe to anie such praiers and requestes of men: that in deede all thinges haue beene and were to be done according to his good pleasure as he had ordained: and that we to shew our selues his true seruants ought rather to make petition for the contrarie, that they with them might liue together with vs, bee made partakers of his truth & serue him in righteousnes; but notwithstanding in such sort, that wee referre that as all other thinges, to bee done according to his diuine will & pleasure, and as by his wisedome he had ordained to be best.

Yet because the effect fell out so sodainly and shortly after according to their desires, they thought neuerthelesse it came to passe by our meanes, and that we in vsing such speeches vnto them did but dissemble the matter, and therefore came vnto vs to giue vs thankes in their manner that although wee satisfied them not in promise, yet in deedes and effect we had fulfilled their desires.

This maruelous accident in all the countrie wrought so strange opinions of vs, that some people could not tel whether to think vs gods or men, and the rather because that all the space of their sicknesse, there was no man of ours knowne to die, or that was specially sicke: they noted also that we had no women amongit vs, neither that we did care for any of theirs.

Some therefore were of opinion that wee were not borne of women, and therefore not mortall, but that wee were men of an old generation many yecres past then risen

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Sen' againe to immortallitie.

Some woulde likewise seeme to prophesie that there were more of our generation yet to come, to kill theirs and take their places, as some thought the purpose was by that which was already done.

Those that were immediatly to come after vs they imagined to be in the aire, yet intiſible & without bodies, & that they by our intreayt & for the loue of vs did make the people to die in that ſort as they did by ſhooting inuiſible bullets into them.

To confirme this opinion their phisitions to excuse their ignorance in curing the disease, would not be aſhamed to ſay, but earnestly make the ſimple people beleue, that the ſtrings of blood that they ſucked out of the ſicke bodies, were the ſtrings wherewithall the inuiſible bulleſts were tied and caſt.

Some also thought that we ſhot them our ſelues out of our pieces from the place where we dwelt, and killed the people in any ſuch towne that had offendēd vs as we liftēd, how farre diſtant from vs ſoeuer it were.

And other ſome ſaide that it was the ſpeciall woorkē of God for our ſakes, as wee our ſelues haue cauſe in ſome forte to thinkē no leſſe, whatſoeuer ſome doe or maie imagine to the contrarie, ſpecially ſome Astrologers knowing of the Eclipse of the Sunne which we ſaw the ſame yeere before in our voyage thytherward, which vnto them appeared very terrible. And also of a Comet which beganne to appeare but a few daies before the beginning of the ſaid ſickneſſe. But to conclude them from being the ſpeciall cauſes of ſo ſpeciall an accident, there are farther reaſons then I thinkē ſit at this preſent to bee alleadged.

These their opinions I haue ſet downe the more at
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large that it may appeare vnto you that there is good hope they may be brought through discreet dealing and gouernement to the imbracing of the trueth, and consequently to honour, obey, feare and loue vs.

And although some of our companie towards the ende of the yeare, shewed themselues too fierce, in slaying some of the people, in some towns, vpon causes that on our part, might easily enough haue been borne withall: yet notwithstanding because it was on their part iustly deserued, the alteration of their opinions generally & for the most part concerning vs is the lesse to bee doubted. And whatsoeuer els they may be, by carefullnesse of our selues neede nothing at all to be feared.

The best neuerthelesse in this as in all actions besides is to be endeououred and hoped, & of the worst that may happen notice to bee taken with consideration, and as much as may be eschewed.

The Conclusion.

Now I haue as I hope made relation not of so fewe and smal things but that the countrey of men that are indifferent & wel disposed maie be sufficiently liked: If there were no more knownen then I haue mentioned, which doubtlesse and in great reason is nothing to that which remaineth to bee discouered, neither the soyle, nor commodities. As we haue reason so to gather by the differēce we found in our trauails; for although all which I haue before spokē of, haue bin discouered & experimeted not far frō the sea coast whēre was our abode & most of our trauailing: yet somtimes as we made our iourneies farther into the maine and countrey; we found the soyle to bee fatter; the trees greater and to growe thinn er

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thinner; the grounde more firme and deeper mould; more and larger championes; finer grasse and as good as euer we saw any in England; in some places rockie and farre more high and hillie ground; more plentie of their fruities; more abundance of beastes; the more inhabited with people, and of greater pollicie & larger dominions, with greater townes and houses.

Why may wee not then looke for in good hope from the inner parts of more and greater plentie, as well of other things, as of those which wee haue alreadie discouered? Vnto the Spaniardes happened the like in discouering the maine of the West Indies. The maine also of this countrey of *Virginia*, extending some wayes so many hundreds of leagues, as otherwise then by the relation of the inhabitants wee haue most certaine knowledge of, where yet no Christian Prince hath any possession or dealing, cannot but yeeld many kinds of excellent commodities, which we in our discouerie haue not yet seene.

What hope there is els to be gathered of the nature of the climate, being answerable to the land of *Japan*, the land of *China, Persia, Iury*, the landes of *Cyprus* and *Candy*, the South parts of *Greece, Italy, and Spaine*, and of many other notable and famous countreis, because I meane not to be tedious, I leauue to your owne consideration.

Whereby also the excellent temperature of the ayre there at all seasons, much warmer then in England, and neuer so violently hot, as sometimes is vnder & between the Tropikes, or neare them; cannot bee vnowne vnto you without farther relation.

For the hol somnesse thereof I neede to say but thus much: that for all the want of prouision, as first of English victuals, excepting for twentie daies, wee liued only by drinking water and by the victuall of the countrey, of

F 3. which

A briefe and true report

which some sorte were very straunge vnto vs, and might haue bene thought to haue altered our temperatures in such sorte as to haue brought vs into some greeuous and dangerous diseases: secōdly the want of English meanes, for the taking of beastes, fishe, and foule, which by the helpe only of the inhabitants and their meanes, coulde not bee so suddenly and easily prouided for vs, nor in so great numbers & quantities, nor of that choise as otherwise might haue bene to our better satisfaction and contentment. Some want also wee had of clothes. Furthermore, in all our trauailes which were most speciall and often in the time of winter, our lodging was in the open aire vpon the grounde. And yet I say for all this, there were but foure of our whole company (being one hundred and eight) that died all the yeere and that but at the latter ende thereof and vpon none of the aforesaide causes. For all foure especially three were feeble, weake, and sickly persons before euer they came thither, and those that knewe them much marueyled that they liued so long beeing in that case, or had aduentured so trauaile.

Seeing therefore the ayre there is so temperate and holosome, the soyle so fertile and yeelding such commodities as I haue before mentioned, the voyage also thither to and fro beeing sufficiently experimented, to bee perfourmed thrise a yeere with ease and at any season thereof: And the dealing of *Sir Water Ralegh* so liberall in large giuing and graunting lande there, as is alreadie knownen, with many helpe and furtherances els: (The least that hee hath graunted hath beene ffe hundred acres to a man onely for the aduenture of his person): I hope there remaine no cause wherby the action should be disliked.

If

of the new found land of Virginia.

If that those which shall thither trauaile to inhabite and plant bee but reasonably prouided for the first yere as those are which were transported the last, and bee-
ing there doe vse but that diligence and care as is re-
quisite, and as they may with ease : There is no doubt but for the time following they may haue victuals that is excellent good and plentie enough; some more Eng-
lishe sortes of cattaille also hereafter, as some haue bene before, and are there yet remaining, may and shall bee God willing thither transported : So likewise our kinde of fruities, rootes, and hearbes may bee there planted and sowed, as some haue bene alredie, and proue wel. And in short time also they may raise of those sortes of commodities which I haue spoken of as shall both en-
rich them selues, as also others that shall deale with them.

And this is all the fruities of our labours, that I haue thought necessary to aduertise you of at this present: what els concerneth the nature and manners of the inhabitants of *Virginia* : The number with the particu-
larities of the voyages thither made; and of the acti-
ons of such that haue bene by *Sir Walter Raleigh* therein and there employed, many worthy to bee remembred; as of the first discouerers of the Countrey: of our Ge-
nerall for the time *Sir Richard Greynville*; and after his departure, of our Gouvernour there Master *Rafe Lane*; with diuers other directed and employed vnder theyr gouernement : Of the Captaynes and Masters of the voyages made since for transportation; of the Gouer-
nour and assistants of those alredie transported, as of ma-
ny persons, accidentes, and thinges els, I haue ready in a discourse by it self in manner of a Chronicle according to the

*A briefe and true report
to the course of times, and when time shall bee thought
conuenient, shall be also published.*

Thus referring my relation to your fauourable con-
structions, expecting good successe of the action, from
him which is to be acknowledged the authour and go-
vernour not only of this but of all things els, I
take my leaue of you, this moneth of
February. 1588.

FINIS.

*Panels escaped
B 4. pag. 1. lin. 10. for, Tangentickwing: reads, Tangentick-
wing. B. 4. pag. 2. lin. 10. for, also be: reads, also may be.
C. 4. pag. 2. lin. 21. for, god in t. after reads, good in t. afe.
The rest if any be the discrete Reader may easily amend.*

NAJETH. H. 225 b 6

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